LIBERAL UNIONISTS CONFER

The Opposers of Irish Home Rule Gather For Consultation.

NO LINE OF ACTION LAID DOWN.

John Bright's Painful Epistle and Lord Hartingtun's Attack on Gladstone and His Allies-Other Foreign News.

Organizing For Battle. LONDON, Dec. 7,-At the liberal union conference to-day, Marquis Hartington, chairman, among the distinguished persons present were Earls Derby and Northbrook, Baron Rothschild, George J. Goschen, ex-Attorney General James, and numerous noblemen. Letters of regret were read from Lord Tennyson, the Duke of Argyle and John Bright. John Bright sald: "I do not attend because 1 might say something which would give pain. I fear to speak, or even write respecting Gladstone's course which astonishes and greatly pains me, especially his speech to the Irish deputation which lately called upon him. It seems Gladstone has gone so far in his wrong course there is no hope of his return. I deplore and condemn such action, and if present, might say something which would widen the breach. Gladstone's Irish allies are driving matters to extremity and yet no word comes from Parnell or Gladstone to restrain them."

Chamberlain wrote: "There is no hope of reuniting the liberal party unless Glad-stone's scheme of Irish government is aban-

Lord Hartington, in his address to the con Lord Harrington, in his address to the convention, said the policy which Gladstone advocated was directly opposed to the opinions of the entire liberal party, and even all the principals under him. The liberal unionists were as true exponents of liberal principals. ples as were the majority who followed Gladstone, and in maintaining the suprem-acy of the maperial parliament the better representative of those principles. Their association was formed, Lord Hartington representative of those principles. Their association was formed, Lord Hartington continued, to preserve the character of its members as unionist liberals, and by organization they achieved success which would have been impracticable otherwise and had only been achieved after organization by the formation of an alliance with the conservatives. Sieges would be laid to Gladston's position which had not been taken by storm, and the liberal unionists would have to work until they were deleated or obtained a more decisive victory. The time had not yet arrived when a line of action in parliament could be laid down. The liberal unionists must depend for their line of parliamentary policy upon the action of the government. Gladstone, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and John Morley based their speeches upon granting Ireland executive government, but ignored all the arguments of the liberal unionists against such a policy. Gladstone assumed that the government was competing with him in his scheme for Ireland, but the government was opposed to anything of the ernment was opposed to anything of the kind. The removal of the present government would result in the election of Gladstone, who would settle the Irish question in his own way. We must always remomber this when questions arise which might result in displacing the year ment. The liberal in displacing the government. The liberal unionists are interested in sustaining the government. Questions had arisen which were conservative of the common interest and would force them to adopt some reform necessary to maintain the union between the government and the liberal unionists. Referring to the situation in Ireland, Lord Hartington said the present rate agitation was not spontaneous. It had been created for a political purpose. If speeches like John

was not spontaneous. If had been created for a political purpose. If speeches like John Dillion's were not checked, the result must be the subversion of every principle of liberty in Ireland. "We are told," said the liberty in Ireland. speaker, "that the English democrey will not stand these evictions, but I think the Eng-tish democracy will ask who is responsible for them." "Gladstone," added Lord Hart-ington, "may not be able to control John Dillon, but Gladstone can speak one word which will dissolve the alliance between the agitators of John Dillon's class and the liberal party. The English people are awaiting that word, which, if delayed, will seriously endanger the good name of the liberal party.

Earl Selborne moved that the conference affirm its determination to make every effort to uphold the union. The resolution was to uphold the union. Indopted by acclamation.

Free Immigration Into Cuba. [Copyright 1886 by James Gordon Bennett.] MADHID, Dec. 7.—[New York Herald Ca ble-Special to the BEE. |-The Spanish press are much satisfied with the presidential mes sage and its allusions to Spain and the pros pect of a treaty, and a decree of the minister for the colonies in the Gazette to-day regulates and determines the assistance the gov ernment will give to societies which promote free immigration into Cuba. The gov ernment will pay the whole cost of transport for Spanish immigrants and their families from Spain and the adjacent isles to Cuba and it will pay the cost of passage of only free foreign immigrants from Europe and Africa to Cuba, and will grant \$40 to each free lunnigrant from Asia and Oceanica. Special favor will be shown by the authorities in Cuba to white immigrant and Spanish born immigrants from Spain or Hispano-American countries. After one year's residence white immigrants willenjoy the same privileges as "time expired soldiers"

for encouraging immigration. Welcoming Prince Luitpold.

settling in Cuba. The above assistance wil

not exceed the sums allotted in the budget

[Copyright 1886 by James Gordon Bennett,] BERLIN, (via Havre), Dec. 7.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-I'rince Regent Luitpold arrived here a few minutes after 10 o'clock to-day by special train. Despite the wild, wer weather the kaiser and kronpring, and several other princes of the imperial family were at the Anhault station with a brilliant suite to receive him. The meeting of the kalser and his guest was more than cordial. After the usual embraces the kaiser, who, like the prince regent, was in full uniform, stepped into the first of the six or seven black and purple closed court carriages in waiting. Then Prince Luitpold took a seat on his right hand. Two footmen, with cocked hats and white feathers, jumped up onto the footboard, and the whole cortege drove away at a brisk trot through the Pets damer platz to the palace, amid the loud cheers of the crowd.

Coming Ocean Storm.

[Copyright 1886 by Jomes Gordon Hennett.] LONDON, Dec. 7.—[New York Herald Cable -Special to the BEE. |-The London meterological office reports indicate that a depression now exists on the Atlantic to the westward of Ireland and is approaching the United Kingdom. The office has to-day issued an order to hoist the "south cone"-the storm signar for strong south to west winds-on the coasts of England northwest and southwest, and on the coasts of Ireland north and south The Herald weather service at New York sent the following cablegram to London on

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1886.—Rennett, London-A large anti-cyclone barometric maximum 30.30 inches, now moving from the lakes toward Nova Scotta, will probably westerly gales south of the "Lane" ro west-bound European steamers. It is pre-ceded by a depression which may disturb weather on the west and north British coasts between December 7 and 8.

GARLAND'S REPORT. Workings of the Department of Justice During the Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7,-The annual report of Attorney General Garland contains a detailed statement of the business of the department of justice during the last fiscal year, together with statistics of crime against the Inited States. During the year 634 sults, aggregating in amount \$3,500,000, have been brought under the ordinary jurisdiction of the court of claims. The total number of such cases pending is 691, involving \$25,000,000. Under the Bowman act 1,278 cases have been transmitted to the court by commission of congress. These involve large amounts. There are now pending 1,140 cases the amounts involved being \$30,000,000 Under the same act 28 claims to the amount of \$4,000,000 have been transmitted by heads

of departments. Of these, 9 cases, involv-

ing \$1,500,000, are still pending. In addition

to the above there has been filed under the "French spollation act," 2,150 cases, amounting to \$12,000,000. It is thought 500 more cases will be alsel and that amount increased to about \$15,000,000. During the year, 425 suits, claiming \$17,705,428, were brought to trial. In 356 suits, claiming \$15,000,054, judgment was for the cialmants for \$007,559. During the year 1,574 civil suits, to which the United States was a party, were terminated in the circuit and district courts of the United States. The aggregate amount of judgments rendered in favor of the United States. The aggregate amount of judgments rendered in favor of the United States in civil suits was \$811,138. The attorney-general briefly arges the importance of legislation of the following matters, the necessity for which was pointed out in his last annual report: Fees for marshals; in territories; pay for deputy marshals; revision of the fee bill; substitution of the iscal for the calendar year; chief supervisors of elections; protection of civil officers and witnesses; fees of witnesses and jurors in territories, and the reorganization of the jury system in the District of Columbia. Ho devotes a chapter to the subject of United States prisoners and the general question of convict labor, and advocates the building of a government penitentiary and reformatory at an early day. The number of United States prisoners in custody June 30, 1886, was 5,429. It is impossible, the attorney-general says, to overestimate the necessity that exists for a change in the judicial system to meet the constantly increasing business of the country, and he arges that something be done to remedy the evils complained of on all sides. to the above there has been filed under the "French spollation act," 2,150 cases, amount-

done to remedy the evils complained of on

National Capital Miscellany. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-The president will

transmit to congress to-morrow a report from

the secretary of state in regard to fisheries in

waters adjacent to British North America, and copies of the correspondence which has taken place during the present year on that subject. The treasury department has decided that Canadian postal cards imported into the United States are dutiable at the rate of 25 per

cent advalorem as printed matter not specially provided for. The board of promotion of the constitutional selebration in 1889, the world's exposition celebration in 1882, the world's exposition in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America in 1892, and the permanent exposition of the three Americas, an outgrowth of the world's exposition, proposed to be held in the city of Washington, met in convention in this city to-day. Delegates were present from most of the large cities of the country. The west was well represented. Letters commendatory of the purposes of the board were read from the ministers of Salvador Chill Cautamals Salah ters of Salvador, Chili, Guatemala, Spain. Hayti and Bolivia. The convention adopted resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of fifteen members to prepare a suitable memorial setting for the objects of sented to congress with a view to securing its endorsement and appropriations necessary to carry the programme for the proposed celebration

A fire was discovered about 10 o'clock this morning in the folding room of the govern-ment printing office and caused for a time great excitement among the employes in that room, who are mostly ladies. The are was promptly extinguished before it had done much damage, but the alarm came near re-

sulting in a disastrous panic. Capture of the Mexican Swindler. NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- The enterpising per on who sold \$30,000 worth of unauthorized t ckets for the Patti concerts in the City of Mexico, has been captured, it is believed, by a Mexican detective. From dispatches re-ceived at Henry E. Abtey's office in this city, yesterday, it is believed the swindler has been found within thirty miles of the City of Mexico. The man is supposed to be one Charles Bourton, an alleged Parisan Journalist, who lived at 80 Clinton place, this city, for a few weeks last fall. Information contained in the disputches was measured. contained in the disputches was meagre and it was not known positively by Abbey's repre-sentative in this city, yesterday, that Bourton or whoever he is, has actually been arrested. It was known to a certainty, however, that the man was under police surveillance and would not be allowed to leave the country.

of recovering the money. Bulgarian Affairs.

was thought there was a very good chance

GONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 7.—The porte has advised the Bulgarian regency to accept Prince Nicholas of Mengrilia as the successor to Prince Alexander. The reason given is that his election is the "only means to pacify Bulgaria." The porte admits that the regency must maintain order, "but." It adds, "so long as an opposing element exists which recards the country's interests from a different exists. ent point of view the door is constantly open eventualities."

Burned to Death

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7 .- A fire occurred early this morning in two frame buildings on Eutwa street, near Preston, which were de-stroyed with all the furniture. The police rescued thirteen persons from the buildings, but could not find Mrs. Ann Peck, aged ninety. Her hody was burned to a crisp. It was afterward found in the third story room. Damage by the fire is small.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Prince Alexander arrived in London yeserday and received an ovation. Kullman & Co., suspended stock brokers of san Francisco, have resumed business. The French chamber of deputies yesterday olde to dispose of the crown diamonds. The bank of Gold Hill, Nev., has suspended util an examination of its affairs can be

McHugh, editor of the Sligo Champion, has been served with a summons for inciting Irish disorder.

The St. Louis & Terre Haute railroad com-pany has leased the St. Louis Southern lines for ninety-nine years.

Mining stocks suddenly recovered from their great depression on the stock exchange in San Francisco yesterday. The difficulties between the operators and miners of Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio was satisfactorily arbitrated at Indianapolis

Many new cases of cholera are reported in menos Ayres. The Chillan minister has sued a decree declaring quarantine against

essels sailing from all ports of the Argentine The Bell telephone case has been dismissed from the United States circuit court at Col-umbus, O., without prejudice and without secord is far as its status in the Onio district

Dewitt Smith, president of the National Cattle Growers association, is in Washing ton to secure the passage of a bill by con-gress to prevent the spread of pleuro-pnen monh and contagions diseases among cattle,
Reuben Hill and his three sons were instantly killed yesterday at Mill Creek, Ind.,
on the Grand Trank road by being struck by
a locomotive while crossing the track in a
waron. A little girl in the wagon escaped
with only a broken leg.

vith only a broken leg.

The Fenian brotherhood has issued an ad-The French Ministry.

Paris, Dec. 7.—Floquet has been entrusted with the formation of a cabinet, and is now angaged in the task.

The French Ministry.

I the freman botherhood has issued an address deciaring that O'Donovan Rossa has been responsible for all the misfortune that has befallen the brotherhood of late years, and also intimates that he has misappropriated the "skirmishing funds."

COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE

Opinion of the New York Press on Cleveland's Second Production.

VERY FAVORABLY RECEIVED.

Manning's Report Considered a Comprehensive and Sound Document By Democrats-Other Criticisms.

New York Press Comments.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.— Special Telegram to the BEE. —At the end of a long review of the president's message the Times says: "On the whole the message is one to which pardly an exception can fairly be taken, being unpretentious, patriotic, straightforward and business like."

The World says: "Sound as most of the president's suggestions are, it is to be regretted that his making of them is likely to have so little effect upon congress. When-Speaker Carlisle can say that he was not consulted in regard to the message and knew nothing whatever in advance concerning its recommendations and similar ignorance was felt by other democratic leaders in congress, the same unfortunate state of affairs that prevented action at the last session is seen to be still extant. It is unfortunate that President Cieveland has not seen fit to place almself in confidential and mutually helpful relations with the leaders of his party in congress or with other exponents of democratic sentiment. It is only by the active co-operation of its leaders that party government can be made successful. And when the president does not seek, but rather repels, such co-operation, there is little hope of harmonious action by the two de partments of the government. To drop perfunctorily personal messages on the desks of members, as newspapers might be laid there, s not the manner in which early presidents recognised the leadership of the party and their responsibilits for the promotion of its

The Tribune says: "In truth it is not precisely a great message, nor does it shed much light on events. But, in the main, it fairly sets forth the opinions and illustrates the malifications of the party which felected Mr.

Cleveland for president.' It is difficult to say what the Sun thinks of the message, as the following is the nearest approach to an opinion expressed: "In method and spirit, and especially in its careful study of department reports, on which it is largely based, Mr. Cleveland's second gen-

is largely based. Alt. Cieveland's second general message resembles the one sent to congress a year ago."

The Herald says: "It is a good message; clear, piain, not too long, and the facts it sets forth are such as may make every American justly proud of his country and happy that he belongs to it. If the gentlemen in congress will agree together to general the learning of the second construction." gress will agree together to carry out Cleve-land's recommendations and suggestions they will do themselves credit and will stand

they will do themselves credit and will stand better with their constituents and the country than many of them do now."

In regard to the report of Secretary Manning the Times says: "We fear that Manning is throwing pearls before swine. There is nothing in the conduct of the present majority in congress to justify the opinion that one-half of them will ever read his elaborate and very able report, most of which is of the soundest, or that one-half of those who read would understand it, or one-half of those who understood would approve it. We cannot too much admire the zeal too and courage with which the secretary takes up again, after a year of grea physical suffering, a firm and even fervid advocacy of the principles that have attracted no support and hardly attention from his party in congress. Manning is a gifted polltician. As we read the emphatic and often brilliant statement of ideas, as important as any secretary since Mr. Chase has had to present, we cannot help wandering what would have been the effect if Mr. Cleveland had held a different view of the use of patron-age and if the vote for the suspension of silver coinage, payment of legal tenders and tree wool had been made a condition prece-lent to the distribution of offices in each congressional district. It is better as it is, but the suggestion throws strong light on the capacity of the democratic majority to accept wise advice without being bribed to do so. The boldest and wisest thing in Manning's

The boldest and wisest thing in Manning's report is the recommendation to use the surplus to pay legal tenders."

A Washington special to the World says: "Mr. Manning's proposition for retiring greenbacks and supplying their place with sliver and gold certificates is not popular and will not be approved. I have taiked with a number of congressmen upon the subject of varying shades of belief, and they are all against it. Bland of Missouri, who represents the extreme wing of silver men, will oppose the retiring of greenbacks. Scott of Erie, who is at the head of a class of linancial men the exact opposite of Bland. cal men the exact opposite of Bland, said that he was opposed to Manning's proposition. He thought that the most dangerous step taken by congress for some time was the authorization last year of the issuing of silver certificates in their place. This would simply hasten our getplace. This would simply hasten our get-ting onto a silver basis and the elimination of gold as a standard from the country. Man-ning's principal suggestions, however, re-lating to tariff reduction it in very well with the Hewitt administration bill. Manning's proposition to take the tariff off of raw ma-terials and to have free wool would suit. Hewitt very well. The latter believes in free wool, although that is not in the bill. In the main Manning's suggestion concerning the tariff will meet with the approval of the ma-jority in the nouse. It is considered strange jority in the nouse. It is considered strange that the president did not himself take a nore pronounced stand upon the subject. and go beyond mere formal phrase.

Comment at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE -Very little improvement is observable to-day in the matter of comment on the president's message. After the lapse of eighteen hours the same impressions are heard as were given last evening—that the document has not been sufficiently di-gested to admit of a fair or intelligent judgment. It is plain, however, that the favor-able or unfavorable opinion of the president hitherto possessed by members and senators, has most to do now in making utterances upon the message. That is to say those who endorse the president find much in his mesendorse the president find much in his message to praise, while those who were opposed to the president before its issuance have only words of condemnation. There are two great sides to the message; one for the east and one for the west. The east is satisfied on the recommendation effecting finances and condemn those upon the tariff, while in the west it is the reverse of the order. It is strange but true that scarcely a democrat or republican can be found but who will point out some serious objection in the message. This is explained by the democrats who say there is a division in the party on the two issues, tariff and fibances, while there are other obstinate contentions in the party over civil service recontentions in the party over civil service re-torm, foreign relations, etc. Representative Matson, of Indiana, who is chairman of the committee on invalid persons, has astonished ple age by announcing in an interview obsided in this morning's Post, that in the ght of the president's message fariff reform s much more argent than pension fegisla-

Business Frauds. Boston, Dec. 7.—Volney R. Chamberlain, one of the largest pork packers in the east, was arraigned in the Cambridge superior court yesterday afternoon charged with con-cealing the funds of the insolvent firm of Lincoln, Chamberlain & Co., pork packers, of which he was a partner, and with the crime of having sworn falsely to certain purchases of government bonds. The complain-ants are John P. Squire & Co., with whom the defendant's from has done business to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000 and who attached the estates and business of defendant some years ago, when the indebtedness of the lat-ter aggregated \$500,000. A full hearing of ter aggregated \$500,000. A full hearing the perjury case was begun this morning.

THE INDIAN SUPPLY DEPOT. St. Joseph Enters the Contest to Secure Its Location.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—St. Joseph, Mo., has entered the contest with Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City for the location of the Indian supply depot. Representative Burnes, of Missouri, called at the Indian office to-day and secured a postponement of the decision on this question till the St. Joseph delegation can be heard. So there will be a delay of some days yet. The Nebraska delegation will present their claims of Omaha to-mor row, however, and feel confident that if the depot is removed from New York they stand quite as good a chance of securing it as any other point. Indian Commissioner Atkins begins to realize that he is inviting quite a rush and a competition not conducive to good feelings or good results by further delay in reaching a decision, and it is likely that it will be made this week.

Sanator Allison introduced a bill to-day authorizing the Omaha & Council Bini's railway to construct a bridge over the Missouri river, between Omaha and Conneil Bluffs, within a third of a mile of the Union

Pacific bridge.

William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, to-day introduced a bill in the house granting right of way to the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway across the Fort Meade mill-Valley failway across the Fort Meade mili-tary reservation upon a line to be approved by the secretary of war.

Mr. Henderson, of lowa, introduced a bill repealing section 610 of the revised statutes of the United States, requiring the judges of the United States supreme court to attend at least one session of the United States of the United States, requiring the judges of

circuit court annually. Also a bill granting a pension to Ciementine Hartinger.

Mr. Lyman, of lowa, introduced a bill au-Mr. Lyman, of lowa, introduced a bill authorizing the Omaha and Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge company to construct a bride across the Missouri river between Omaha and Council Bluffs,

Mr. Kliener, of Indiana, introduced a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near Pierre, Dak., by the Duluth, Pierre & Black Hills railway company.

company.
A bill was introduced by Delegate Gifford of Dakota, authorizing the Yankton & Mis souri Valley railroad to contruct a bridge across the Missouri River within five miles of Yankton.
IMPROVING THE FORTS.

Representative Dorsey called up and had passed in the house this afternoon the bill appropriating \$175,000 for the improvement of Forts Robinson and Russell. Senator Van Wyck will look after the measure in the other end of the capitol, and it will likely be passed by that body.

THE INDIAN SUPPLY DEPOT.

A meeting will be held by the Nebraska delegation this evening for the purpose of agreeing upon a plan of procedure in the Indian supply depot question. The delegation will accompany the Omaha men to the commissioner of Indian affairs tomorrow atternoon, when Omaha's advan-tages will be presented, Representative-elect McShane will be present to-night.

elect McShane will be present to night.

THE DAKOTA GOVERNORSHIP.

M. H. Day, of Dakota, who is regarded as the leading candidate for governor of Dakota, was seen by your correspondent this afternoon. He said: "I know nothing of the situation. I have tiled no application and have made no personal appeal for the place, and I don't propose to do so. My friends have urged the president to appoint me, and I believe I have the best endorsement on file for the place,"

OPENING THE SIGUN RESERVATION.

opening the sour reservation.

J. C. McMansum and Mayor McClure, of Pierre, Dak. who spent the greater part of last session advocating the passage of the Sloux reservation bill, are again on hand. They assert that the chances of the bill are very good. "The special order still holds good," said Mr. McClure, to-day, "and we expect to pass the bill as soon as it can be reached. First in order is the Dawes Indian severalty bill. That will not take long to dispose of. Of course this is a short long to dispose of. Of course this is a state session, and everything will be crowded to the front." Chairman Wellborn, of the In-dian committee, said to-day: "We propose to bend all our energies to the passage of the dian committee, said to-day: "We propose to bend all our energies to the passage of the Sioux reservation bill and will push that if we do nothing else,"

THE CURTIN LABOR COMMITTEE.

The Curin labor committee, which never made a report because of the impossibility to complete the investigation for want of the testimony of the late H. M. Hoxie, will make its final report this week. Now that Hoxie is dead there is nothing left for the committee to do other than make this for the committee to do other than make thi

Patents were issued for Nebraskans and Iowans to-day as follows: Calvert Thomas, Lincoln, Neb., railway switch stand and switch connection; Comparet Lewis, Des Moines, Ia., window shutter; Ellisha B. Dur-Molnes, I.a., window shutter; Ellisha B. Dur-fee, Lincoln, Neb., rail scraper and snow plow; William M. Evans and J. G. Cordner, Oskaloosa, Ia., lubricator; John H. Gissey Dubuque, Ia., seat festener; William F. Gould, Des Moines, Ia., railway rail joint; Julius Hesrs, Denison, Ia., animal releasing device; George A Smith and L. G. Van Norman. George A Smith and J. G. Van Norman, Marshalltown, Ia., stock car; Reese L. Wit-tington, Bedford, Ia., tence. Frank Lumkueller was to-day appointed

postmaster at Moscow, Muscatine county lowa, vice Chas. A. Zeisig, removed. The postoffice at Prairie Hill, Boom Boone county, Iowa, was discontinued to-day

The President Improving. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The president omewhat improved in health to-day, and was able to preside at the regular cabinet

BROKE THE MARKET.

The Message, Congress and Gresham Send Stocks Way Down. NEW YORK, Dec. 7.- | Special Telegran to the BEE. |-The stock market was hardly so buoyant to-day as it had been for severa days previous. The president's message, the meeting of congress and the fear of tigh money were all disturbing factors. At th opening of the stock exchange money rules at 6:37 per cent and there was a notable dis at 6:27 per cent and there was a notable disposition to unload long stocks. Coal stocks were notably weak, Lackawanna selling down 1:5 per cent. Notwithstanding some very strong buil talk by S. V. White, grangers were all lower, and the sentiment in regard to this class of stocks seemed to get more bearish as prices declined. New York & New England dropped 1 per cent. Wabash broke 1:5 per cent on the announcement of Judge Gresham's decision that the bondholders on the lines east of the Misslesioni river were entitled to a separate rebondholders on the lines east of the Mississippi river were entitled to a separate receiver. During the closing hours the whole market broke badly. Tight money and judge Gresham's decision in the Wabash case made the feeling very bearish, Money ranged at 7@9 per cent. New England. Vanderbilts, grangers and coalers broke 1@23s per cent. Western Union was weak and the market closed easy at a fraction above the lowest point of the day. The total sales were about 650,900 shares. 550,000 shares.

Wrecked Vessels.

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 7 .- An unknown three masted schooner is reported sunk three miles east of Lowell's island with her masts standing three feet out of the water. There are no

Ashra by Park, N. J., Dec. 7.-The two masted schooner John T. Long, of New York, came ashore at 4 o'clock this morning, nearly opposite the life saving station between Ser bright and the Highlands of Navesink. When the crew of the life saving station boarded the vessel they only found a dog. It is supposed the crew were swept overboard in the heavy The schooner will probably prove

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 7 .- An un known schooner is ashore on the beach here. The sea is very heavy and all attempts to rescue the crew of the vesset, who are in the rigging, thus far has been unsuccessful

Scalded to Death. Boston, Dec. 7.-An intoxicated man named Burr Woods, who had wandered into the salt works of Haller, Beck & Co., Alletheny City, this morning, fell into a vat or boiling sait water and was scalded so badly that death is only a question of a few hours. When he was pulled out the flesh dropped from his body in farge pieces.

SHELLENBERGER IS GUILTY.

The Jury Return a Verdict of Murder in the First Degree.

MOTION MADE FOR A NEW TRIAL

If Overruled the Death Sentence Will Be Prononced To-day-Story of the Crime and the History of the Trial.

A Just Verdict.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec.7.-[Special 'elegram to the BEE.]-The seven days' trial of Lee Shellenberger was ended to-day in the district court, by the jury returning a verglet of murder in the first degree. The arguments in his behalf by Hon. John C. Watson and Frank T. Ransom occupied all yesterday and were eloquent, grand and logical, showing that they were true and determined in making every effort for their client. District Atforney Strode spoke this morning for three iours. His speech was the best legal effort of his life, and he is received many congratulaions. The case was given to the jury at noon, and after being out three hours, an agreement was reached and the verdlet was returned to the court. When the jury entered the court room a deep silence of expectation pervaded all, although it was generally conceded that no other verdict but guilty would be returned. When the fatal words were pronounced a murmur of approval ran through the court room. Shellenberger received the verdict without flinching in the least and showed no outward trace of what his feelings might be. His countenance remained stolid throughout the proceedings and he seemed as indifferent to his fate as if his life was not at stake.

The attorneys for the defense at once filed motion for a new trial, which will be heard by the court to-morrow morning. In case the motion is overraied the judge will then immediately sentence the condemned man to be hanged.

he hanged.

Among those assembled in the court room the verdict was received with manifest approval and when the news had spread about the city there was a general expression of opinion that it was just and right.

opinion that it was just and right.

THE CRIME.

The crime for which Lee Shellenberger has been convicted was most heinous, being one of the foulest ever committed in this state. Mazgie Shellenberger, the victim, was the eleven-year-old daughter of the murderer. The seene of the crime was at Shellenberger's farm, about six miles from Nebra-ka City. The family consisted of Shellenberger, his wife and two children, Joe and Maggie. The woman, however, was Shellenberger's second wife and stepmother to the children, and her treatment of them, especially the little girl, was generally reported to be most abusive. The father seemed to offer no objection to his wife's treatment of the children, and home was made such a bell the children, and home was made such a hell for the little ones that several times they left and sought shelter at the neighbors. One day, according to the evidence given at the trial by the little girl's brother, Joe, Maggle was ordered by Mrs. Shellenberger to scrub the cellar stairs. At the time the father claimed to be at a neighbor's, and returning stathed to be at a neighbor's, and returning home started to enter the cellar. As he stepped on the stairs, however, he heard a strange noise and called for a light. When his wife brought it he discovered Maggie lying on the floor with four horrible gashes in her throat and a butcher knife lying by her side. All the indications were that she had her caught from habital and the targets. had been caught from behind and the terrible deed accomplished before the little one was aware of danger. Shellenberger said that Maggie was still living when he found her, and he carried her up stairs and sent word to the neighbors. The suspicion at once pre-vailed that Mazgle had been murdered by her inhuman parents and the coroner was immediately notified, and Mr. and Mrs. Shellenberger were placed under arrest. Both ciaimed that Maggle had become des-nondert and committed suicide but this was pondent and committed suicide, but this was

pondent and committed suicide, but this was proved entirely untenable by the circumstances surrounding the killing.

After the verdict of the coroner's jury finding Mr. and Mr. Shellenberger guifty of the murder, excitement throughout the county ran high, and in order to prevent a threatened lynching the sheriff had the prisoners removed to the penitentlary at Lincoln for safe keeping. Here they remained until las June, when they were brought back to No braska City and have remained in jail up t

College Students Arrested. BELLEVUE, Neb., Dec. 7.—[Special to the BEE.]—The college kids, a dozen of the big boys and girls, were sleigh riding last night They drove in front of the residence of Mrs. McCartney, and, the old lady claims, used insulting language to her. E. Shugart and A Griswold were brought before Squire Langhein to-day. Dr. W. W. Harsha, presi-dent of the college appeared for the boys, and had their trial postponed until 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday. The boys charged with di-

turbing the peace were both college students A Shyster Lawyer Thumped.

Sidney, Neb., Dec. 7.- (Special Telegram o the BEE. |- In the district court here yesterday a shyster lawyer named William C Reilley, while in the trial of a case, insulted a witness named Charles Talbot, for which Judge Hamer simply reprimanded Reilley, Upon court taking a recess Talbot gave Refl y a much deserved thrashing, which is glily commended by all citizens, as Reilley is the most offensive shyster in the state.

A Broken Limb.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 7 .- | Specia Telegram to the Bee. |-John Dixon, nephew of Hon. John C. Watson, broke his jeg thi morning while coming out of the court house. Dr. Watson was at once called and set the

A Suicide Mystery. Albia, la., Dec. 7 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-A man who gave his name as Charles Bruten, aged twenty-eight years, stopped over Monday night, November 29, at the Baxter house in this city. Next day he took board and lodging at Coons' restaurant, where he remained until Sunday morning where he remained until Sunday morning, when he shot himself with a large revolver. He fired three shots, the third taking effect in the right breast and side. He lingered in sullen silence, telling nothing of his history, until 5 o'clock, when death but an end to ids bodily sufferings. He was of light complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, sandy beard and moustache. He said his father lives about six miles out of Valley Falls, Kan. The authorities have telegraphed father lives about six miles out of Valle Falls, Kan. The authorities have telegraphe to that address with no answer as yet Coons says he saw the young man while sit-ting by the stove tear several leaves from his memorandum book with writing on them and, with a lot of letters, consign them to the fire. So far as known he leaves nothing by which he can be identified.

Another Coal Find in Iowa. DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 7.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Beaver township, Guthrie county, is having a coal boom. A rich find, six and one-half miles northwest of here, is reported by Messrs. Stults and Tcinple. These gentlemen are now pushing the work and sinking a shatt 5x12 feet. In drilling down they struck six inches of coal at a depth of 190 feet. I nderlying this is a sulphur strata of one-half inch, then a thin layer of coal upon another shallow sulphur drift, and underlying all is found a six foot two inch vein of good bituminous coal.

A New Railroad for Sioux City. Story City, Ia. Dec. 7 - | Special grain to the BEE. |-The Sloux City & Northwestern railroad company was organized here to-day, the incorporators being 11on. J. K. Graves of Dubuque, Ia., and John Pierce, T. D. Hedges, T. P. Gere, John Hornick, Craig L. Wright, F. C. Hill, L. E. Booge, F.

T. Evans, H. A. Jandt. It is the intention of the company to build a standard gauge road from here to Kingsley and Storm Lake road from here to Kingsley and Storm Lake to Laverne, in Hamboldt county, where a connection will be made with the Rock Island system. This road is expected to open up a line country, and by giving Stonx City a connection with the Rock Island place it far in advance of any position of advantage in rail-way facilities she has ever had or contemplated. The incorporators are all men of large cantial, experience and foresight, and the building of this new road will be one of the surest indications for a big boom in 1887,

A Receiver Appointed. DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 7 .- | Special Telepram to the BEE. J-Papers were filed in the Inited States circuit court to-day asking for and granting a receiver for the Iowa Central railroad. Three separate bills are filed, relating severally to the main line, covering the entire mileage of the road, with all its appointments. The petitioner is the Central Trust company of New York, holding first mortgage bonds of the road to the amount of \$3,000,000 and the suit is brought for default of payment of interest amounting to fully \$55,000. Judge Love, of the United States district court, appointed as receiver Mr. E. L. Dudly, the present general manager of the road. He has given bonds in the sum of \$56,000 and taken charge of the property as receiver.

receiver.

Iowa Dairymen in Session. CEDAR KAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 7.—|Special Tele-gram to the BEE.]—Weller's hall was crowded this afternoon with prominent dairymen of this state and Wisconsin on the opening of the tenth annual convention of the lowa Butter and Cheese association. The annual reports were read. Among the subjects to be reports were read. A mong the subjects to be considered by the convention are "Rallroad Discriminations" and the "Dairymen's Duties in Relation to the Oleomargarine Law." In connection with the convention there is a large and creditable show of creamery supplies, dairy apparatus, dairy products, etc. G. C. Tupper, Osage, read a paper on oleomargarine. To-night Mayor Eaton delivered an address of welcome, and E. M. Lattler, secretary of the association. t. M. Lattler, secretary of the association,

No Let Up to Be Made.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 7 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-A prominent member of the Law and Order league, speaking to-day of the opening of the saloons again in Sioux City, confesses that it was very unfortunate for that organization, but that the prosecu-tion would be carried on with greater vigor than ever. Matters promise to be lively in January, when the district court meets again, and another fight will be made.

A LABOR CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting of Federated Unions at Columbus. Columbus, Dec. 7.—The federation of or-ganized trades and labor unions of the United States and Canada opened its annual session to day at noon. The meeting was to have been held in St. Louis, but changed to this city, owing to the convention of national trades unions, which convenes here to-morrow. There are a large number of delegates coming, and here, it is expected, they will form a union. Grafton Pearce, representative of the state trades assembly, delivered an address of welcome, congratulating the federation on the stand it had taken not to mix labor with polities. Harmony in trades unions became discord in a political platform. He contrasted the spectacle of Henry George and Powderly as political candidates to re-present working men, one a free trader and the other a protectionist. President Gom-pers, replying, reviewed the past work of trades unions, tending to en lightenment to all and being conservators of peace. As or-ganizations they were against riot, tamult and anarchy, and society in all its bearings is safe with trades unions. They looked to, and cultivated a spirit of independence and manhood and right to free speech, and the rights of property. They had many dissentions during the year, but these would be touched upon in the report of the legisla-tive committee. Referring to the national convention which meets to-morrow, they should, he said, so conduct legislation as to neet with the convention's approbation and make all a federation. An adjournment was then taken to 3 o'clock. At the afternoon session of the federation

of organized trades it was decided to hold ex-ecutive sessions, and all not officially con-nected with the body were requested to withnected with the body were requested to withdraw while the action of the legislative committee was submitted to the congress for its approvat or disapprovat. The election of presiding officers resulted as follows: J. W. Smith, of National Tailors' union, president: J. L. Wright, of International Typographical union, vice president; J. S. Kirchner, of International Cigarmakers' union, secretary; H. M. Emerich, of International Furniture Makers, assistant secretary; W. E. Tomson, of Chicago Trades and Labor assembly, doorkeeper; E. P. Pfleger, Columbus, messenger, Messrs, Gomber, Tomson, Miller, Emerich, Edmiston and Kirchner from the legislative committee

committee . submitted a lengthy report of which the folsubmitted a lengthy report of which the fol-lowing is the substance:

The committee was happy to report a large measure of success reached by the eight-hour movement inaugurated at the last con-gress of the federation, and the impetus given the labor movement. While the eight-hour system has been adopted in two large industries, the working hours of over two hundred thousand laborers had been reduced from twelve to nine a de gish hours. A more hundred thousand laborers had been reduced from twelve to the a degld hours. A more general observance of the first Monday in September as labor's holiday was suggested so that it may become as national as independence day. The evasion of the Chinese immigration laws suggested the worthlessness of laws when not enforced by officers in sympathy with them. An appeal to congress was recommended. In speaking of Pinkerton's police, the committee called attention to the bill introduced in congress prohibiting corporations from employing as constabulary, men from states in which they did not reside. They were characterized as armed

nen from states in which they did no reside. They were characterized as armen bodies of mercenaries seeking to intimidate men asking for their rights. Unde the head of "the tederation and the knights strikes and political action." the committee says: The question of strikes is perhaps, in the present movement of labor organizations, the present inovement of labor organizations, one that is receiving the largest share of the workingmen's attention, not wholly, we must confess, guided by that intelligence which we think the subject deserves. We do not, as a federation, or as individuals, wish to be understood to be advocates of strikes; on the contrary, it is known that the best regulated trades unions have the least strikes. Yet, while we deplore his measure of warfare in the labor movement, we cannot and will not join we depicte this incasare of warrare in the labor movement, we cannot and will not join the general hae and cry for their condemnation. Strikes are bad, no doubt, but only are they so when they are sladers, but not so bad when they are successful. Therefore, look now, when to strike and when not to strike are questions of the highest importance; also how are strike is practical the people most interested should be consulted and have the deciding voice. The committee regarded with pleasure the recent poritical action of the organized workmen of the country, by which they had determined that they intend to demonstrate their political power. It is recommended that organized labors persist in their recent efforts until they achieve the exercise of political rights and power which is just. labor movement, we cannot and will not join

Compers moved that the legislative committee meet with the committee of the trades union conference to agree upon a plan for the union conference to agree upon a pan for the carrying out of an amalgamation of all the trades unions. This brouth to considerable discussion, in which the Knights of Labor was discussed, as an organization, and it was finally decided that the Knights of Labor had nothing to do with it. The motion for the appointment of a committee was adopted and the federation adjourned to 9 at the following to the federation adjourned to 9 at the federation adjourned to 9

The following was received to-night:
Philadelphia. Dec. 7.—P. J. Mefedire.
Secretary Trades Union Conference—I have selected g committee of live, consisting of Brothers Hows, Hall, McFely, Carrington and Laut, to discuss past grievances between the trades unions and the knights of Labor, and pave the way for the avoidance of his ther ones. Fraternally yours, T. V. Powdenny.

SOLON HUMPHREYS SCORED.

Judge Gresham Administers a Scathing Rebuke to the Robbing Receiver.

A DECISION FOR BONDHOLDERS.

Various Thieving Transactions of Gould, Dillon and Hopkins Brought to Light in the Wabash Matter.

The Wabash Receivership.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.- | Special Telegram to the BEE | Judge Gresham to-day gave his decision in the famous Wabash receivership case, and administered a terrible scourging to Jay Gould, Solon Humphreys, Vice President Hopkins, Sidney Dillon and Russell Sage. The matter came up before the court on an application by certain of the Wabash bondholders for removal, so tar this district is concerned, of the present receivers and the appointment of new and honest ones. In prefacing his decision removing Solon Humphreys and his coadjuster, Judge Gresham said that it had been made plain that Solon Humphreys, Russell Sage, Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon were the sole owners of the stock of the Ellsworth coal mines, and that it had also been made plain that Humphreys, as receiver, had bought vast quantities of coal for himself, as the Elisworth coal company, paying more than the market price,

But the judge also said that it was also plain that Humphreys as receiver of the Wabash, had made a rebate in the freight charges to himself as the Ellsworth Coal company to the amount of nearly \$90,000. It had also been made plain that all the tracks of the Wabash railroad led to all the other coal mines except Receiver Humphrey's. The Elisworth track had been taken up. Gresham gave a lengthy opinion, reviewing the whole case from the time the receivers were appointed in 1884 to date, together with the lease by the Wabash company to the St. Louis & Iron Mountain company. The court also reviewed the efforts of the purchasing committee to recognize the company and place it on a new basis, and indicated that the said committee had signally failed in all its endeavors. There was no probability of its ever succeeding in putting; the corporation on a surer foundation. The procedure under which receives were approached. the corporation on a surer foundation. The procedure under which receives were appointed was severely criticized. Their appointment was originally made by the United States court at St. Louis on the application of the company itself. Another scathing feature of the animadversion by the court was certain orders which the purchasing committee had obtained from the court in St. Louis authorizing the receivers to use the net earnings of the line to pay the coupons of such bonds, the holders of which assented to the plan pursued by the committee while the coupons of the other bonds were ignored and left unpaid. The court sand that the order averted to, taken with \$4,000,000 of the ficating indebteduess of the Wabash company averted to, taken with \$4,000,000 of the floating indebteduess of the Wabash company, had been held as a menace over the heads of the non-assenting bondholders as a measure of coercion by the members of the purchasing committee. The judge did not believe that the court at St. Louis supposed for a moment that the order given would be used as it had been, otherwise it would have never been granted. The order referred to was made September 21, 1886. Judge Gresnam decided that he had jurisdiction for the reason that the bulk of the property covered by the mortgage in question was chiefly in this district, and that a proper showing had been made on the mortgage for which the foreclosure had been asked. He held that they should beforeclosed and the present receivers removed. reclosed and the present receivers removed Leave was therefore given to the mortgage bondholders of 1867 and 1879 to file a bill in bondholders of 1867 and 1859 to file a bill in the United States district court at Spring-field asking for a receiver for their property. It was held that the application for the ap-pointment of a receiver for the Chicago division of the system contid be filed here and would be entertained. They were, it was held, entitled to such a receiver, and their case, from the showing made, was good. The judge also enumerated many other dis-honest practices of Gould, Humphreys, Rus-sell Saye and Dillon instancing among sell Sage and Dillon, instancing, among others, how they had undersold Wabash papers. The judge also showed that not only as an officer, but even after his appointment as receiver. Humphreys had systematically plundered the bondholders to fill the pockets

of himself and his co-adjusters. A Tumble in Mining Stock. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.-All favorite mining stocks took a fearful downward. plunge this morning. Consolidated Virrinia, which sold yesterday at \$65, opened this morning at \$42.50, and quickly afterward fell to \$35. Ophir followed suit. Sales on this stock were made yesterday at \$40 but it opened to day at \$25, closing at \$27.25, Best and Belcher opened at \$23, a loss of \$5, and without any attempt at recovery closed on first board at \$19.50. Savage did no better. It opened at \$18, a loss of \$5, and finally closed at \$15.75, The break in Sierra Nevada was not so bad, being strongly held at \$15,50, closing at \$14.25, Gould & Curry sold at \$15.50 yesterday but opened this morning at \$15, closing at \$14.25, The break has created wide spread consternation. The only assumption is that holders having corralled all the shorts are now letting the stock go. If this should prove correct heavy further declines may be expected. No failward fell to \$36. Onlike followed suit. Sales

stock go. If this should prove correct heavy further declines may be expected. No fav mes are reported this morning.

Dots From Dubuque. DUBUQUE, In., Dec. 7 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |- Mayor Glab celebrated his silver wedding this morning, mass being said at St. Mary's church. A reception occurred

to-night. It transpires that Therasa Decker, whose body was found in a cistern in Mosalem township Saturday, had written on the back of her lover's photograph; "I die loving

Four indictments in the United States court against R. A. Babbage, the banker who fled from Dubuque in 1873 with 8133,000 and is now in New York, were dismissed. In-

dictments in the state court are still pending.

Seven Buildings Burned. DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 7 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Seven business buildings, a bank, printing office, general store,

drug store, furniture house, etc., in the town of Maxwell, Story county, burned early yesterday morning. Loss \$30,000; insurance unknown.

A Brakeman Killed. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 7.—[Sp. cial Telegram to the Bee.]—Henry Eitman, a brakeman on the Northwestern, twenty-three years old and single, fell from a freight train last night, near Mount Vernon, and was killed. His home is at Clinton.

A Panic in Oil. Pittshuno, Dec. 7 .- A sudden and heavy lecline in oil to-day easised a panic at the Exchange and the dumping of a large lot of certificates on the market. The first sale was made at 80c, when shortly before noon it fell to 71 c. The decline was checked and at 1 o'clock railind to 733.c. Only one failure occurred here, that of J. M. Hayes, one of the leading brokers, who is unable to meet his creditors.

ereditors. Morrison Denies.

Wassington, Dec. 7.—Representative Morrison to-day said, in reference to the newspaper statement that his friends desired to make him clerk of the next house, that the statement did not originale with him, now was it created by his friends. The Case of Claverius.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7. - Governor Lee has decided not to interfere with the judgment in the case of Claverins, either by commutation or pardon. The execution will take place Friday unless an application for a resulted made, which will be considered by the go